

**Unselfishly
and untiringly
Physicians
are preach-
ing and
teaching
that it is infinitely
easier to prevent dis-
ease than to cure it.
They advise the use
of antiseptics like
Riker - Hegeman's
Antiseptic tooth and
mouth wash—a re-
freshing health
habit.**

43 New York Stores.

ITALIANS PIERCE LINES IN ISONZO AT THREE POINTS

Press Foe Back at Tolmino,
St. Lucas and St. Avre
in Hard Fight.

INVADERS SUFFER HEAVILY AT GORIZIA

Meet Stubborn Resistance from
Enemy Intrenched in Series
of Mountain Terraces.

Geneva, July 21. (By Cable to The Tribune.)—According to a dispatch to The Tribune from Villach, the Italians have pierced the Austrian front on the Isonzo at three points, Tolmino, St. Lucas and St. Avre. They continue to progress in Val Sugana.

The provisioning of Gorizia is becoming a serious problem, as the Italian artillery dominates the line north of the town. Previously four trains arrived daily. Now there is only one, which comes in at night.

The Italians are consolidating the position they won on the Carso plateau.

The Austrian losses since July 13 along the Isonzo have been 8,000, of whom 1,100 are prisoners. On the Carso front 1,800 prisoners have been taken and in the Carnic Alps 2,300.

With the aid of aeroplanes the Italians located several Austrian batteries near Rovereto and succeeded in destroying them.

**Invaders Beaten Back
with Loss at Gorizia**

Vienna, July 21. (By Cable to The Tribune.)—The following official statement on the progress of the campaign in the Italian theatre of war was issued to-night by the War Office:

"In the Gorizia region the Italians yesterday continued their general attack on the border plateau of Dobrovo and the bridge head at Gorizia. The battle raged all day. In the evening the enemy succeeded in taking Monte San Michele, east of Sdrausina. This morning Major General Goepfner reported this height with troops which had hitherto been in reserve.

"Southeast of Sdrausina our troops maintain their positions with great stubbornness. A flank attack executed from a height to the east of Sdrausina was repulsed, the Italians taking to flight after suffering great losses.

"Since our troops have also firmly held the southwest edge of the plateau, and have repulsed at the bridge head at Gorizia all hostile attacks. The Italian effort, which was carried out with enormous sacrifices, was again unproductive of result.

"On the remainder of the coastal front there is comparative quiet. On the Carinthian frontier nothing of importance has occurred. East of Schludersbach three enemy battalions attacked Montebello, but were repulsed, and fled, losing about two-thirds of their effectives.

**Rome Admits Great
Losses at Gorizia**

Sagrado, Austria, July 21. (Dispatch to London "Morning Post").—The fierce struggle of the Italians for the conquest of Gorizia is concentrated for the present within the triangle of Plava, Podgora and Sagrado. As in the first days of this contest, every metre of ground conquered with the bayonet still is gained by the sacrifice of Italian blood.

The Italians do not conceal from themselves the severity of the struggle, but they are convinced they will eventually triumph. When Gorizia is conquered the Austrian defensive line of the Isonzo will have lost three-fourths of its value, but Gorizia cannot be conquered as the result of one great battle. It is simply a formidable fortress, the defensive situation of which reminds one of Port Arthur.

Like the Japanese, the Italians are detaching the approaches to Gorizia by means of vigorous, persistent and methodical attacks, which guns and trenches are powerless to resist.

**Italians Take Cars
Trenches, One by One**

Rome, July 21. (Dispatch to "The London Daily News").—Unofficial reports of the fighting which continues on the line of the Isonzo River show that General Cadorna, with his customary caution, has not erred on the side of magnifying even the substantial results he has already achieved.

The Italians have practically been laying siege to the Austrian trenches since June 4, when Cadorna reported that the difficult country facing him on the Isonzo was formidably entrenched and strongly held by troops supported by machine guns and heavy artillery.

Seven days later the commander in chief emphasized especially the defensive devices of the Austrians to make these works and trenches as impregnable as anything to be found in Flanders and Northern France.

**Submarine Destroyed
After Garibaldi Is Sunk**

Turin, July 21. (Dispatch to "The London Daily Chronicle").—There is reason to believe that one of the three Austrian submarines that issued from Spalato and Ragusa, on the Dalmatian coast, to attack the Italian squadron immediately after the latter's bombardment of the Cattaro forts, was pierced and sunk by the cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi's gunfire just before the cruiser was struck.

Further details contain the announcement that the commander of the Garibaldi, which served as Admiral Tassio Di Revel's flagship in Tripoli, was among the saved and that of the crew of 600 more than 500 were rescued and transported to the Apulian coast. Owing to the Italian navy's exposure to submarine attack in the Adriatic, on the upper littoral of which the Italians have no havens of their own, every means is held in readiness for saving crews. The survivors of the Garibaldi state that after two of the Austrian subsurface craft had been put to flight and a third sunk, a fourth was passed unnoticed as it lay in wait for a squadron some seven miles off the coast.

The first torpedo, fired at the Garibaldi at a distance of 500 yards, missed its mark, but was quickly followed by another, which shattered the ship's prow.

Italy will start building a new Garibaldi at once.

AIR TORPEDOES ADD TO FURY OF SOUCHEZ FIGHT

New Weapon Makes Ap-
pearance on Western
Battle Front.

FRENCH ADVANCE LINES ON FECHT

Capture Heights Dominating
Valley—Germans Capture
Salient in Argonne Wood.

London, July 21.—The struggle around Souchez, which seems to be maintaining its violence, is now marked by the use of aerial torpedoes, first mentioned officially in to-night's report of the French War Office. The bulletin does not state which side is employing the missiles.

The Paris report admits a gain for the Germans in the capture of a salient in the Argonne Forest.

The French have made another bid for the valley of the Fecht, in the Vosges. They have delivered several attacks which have been partially successful, and have captured the heights dominating that valley from the east.

The Germans claim success for an attack in the forest of Apremont, which the French assert was repulsed.

Germans Take Salient.

To-night's War Office communiqué says:

"In Artois the cannonade continues. A struggle is going on with aerial torpedoes and grenades around Souchez. There have been no infantry attacks, however.

"On the eastern edge of the Argonne the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in a trench forming the forward salient in our lines.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment of Tete-a-Tete, in the forest of Apremont and Le Pretre forest. About twenty shells were thrown on St. Die."

The earlier French official communication follows:

"In the Forest of Apremont the enemy attacked our positions at Tete-a-Vache and at La Vaux Ferry, and were completely repulsed.

French Gain in Vosges.

"In the Vosges there were lively infantry actions yesterday afternoon and last night on the heights overlooking the eastern side of the valley of the Fecht. From the north we obtained possession of part of the German defensive works, progressing particularly to within a short distance of the crest of La Lingue."

Following is the statement of the German army headquarters staff:

"In the eastern Argonne our troops stormed additional French trenches, taking five officers and 365 men and capturing one machine gun.

"In the Vosges, in the neighborhood of Muenster, vigorous fighting took place. The French several times attacked our position between Lingkopf, north of Muenster, and Muehlbach. The attacks were repulsed. In some places the enemy penetrated our positions and had to be driven out in bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

"Southwest of Reichels-Ackerkopf the enemy still occupies part of our trenches. Day and night frontal attacks were made on our adjoining positions up to Dieboldshausen. Hilse first lay under a heavy hostile fire. We captured four officers and about 120 men, mostly Alpine troops."

Europe's Murder Laying Axe to Race's Virility

Pitiful Bernhardt Illusion of "Biological Necessity" of
War Shattered by Death Machines That Slay
Brave and Leave the World to Weaklings
and Dolts.

By WILL IRWIN.

(Copyright, 1915, by The New York Tribune.)
Northern France, June 20.—It takes a long time usually for a new idea to get itself fixed in the minds of the nations. In the normal course of events the sound and original thinker is fortunate, very fortunate, if he can look forward to implanting his idea in two or three generations. This is an extremely highbrow introduction to an article about the war, but it must be written. For I am coming to something fairly sensational, and perhaps a good deal more significant in the long run than the retreats or victories of this or that army. In the brief period between July, 1914, and June, 1915, a new idea, hardly considered before the war, has taken hold of the more civilized nations of Western Europe. A tiny germ of thought has grown into a full-fledged tree. What only a few advanced scholars knew before, the people of the workshops, the cottages and the farms know now.

It is this: War doesn't pay, can never pay again, because of its effect on human breeding. It will weaken toward the vanishing point any breed of men that ever undertakes it again. Expressed in the language of the schools, it is a backward step in evolution. I have talked war with British officers and British Tommies, with English ladies of fashion and with English housewives, with French Deputies and French cabinet, with French dressmakers and French maidens, and in all minds alike I find the same idea fixed. What is to become of the French race and the British race—yes, and the German race—if this thing keeps up?

All of which was a new, obscure and perhaps rather discredited theory before the war. It was seldom put forward as an argument to prove the folly of warfare. Even Norman Angell in his peace classic, "The Great Illusion," devotes only a page or so to this aspect of the subject, and he writes at this point rather hazily and in such fashion as to show that he has not put his best thought to it. The only man I know of who has stated the issue squarely is Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, and Jordan has tried in vain, it seems to me, for a large hearing.

In the year before the war Jordan lectured on his theories among the German universities. A Stanford graduate who heard him once told me last winter about his reception. The lectures did not "draw." The students in the audience came through curiosity. There was a discussion afterward. These youths, brought up on the "religion of valor," could not subscribe to theories so bizarre. Afterward Jordan was remembered in that university as a harmless though interesting crank from America, the land of shallow doctrine.

"PHILOSOPHER OF HELL."

Those apologists for war like Bernhardt, the Philosopher of Hell, say that it is a "biological necessity," that it is the "survival of the fittest," that through it the human race improves. The exact reverse is true. Bernhardt and his fellows are professional soldiers, arguing for the glory and prosperity of their class. They are special pleaders, like the liquor dealers, who maintain that free consumption of alcohol is good for the race, or the cotton-mill owners, who hold that child labor is good for the body politic. And they begin with the fallacy of assuming that a race has the same rules of life as an individual—a trick of argument which has slain its thousands of truths. Wild male animals of belligerent tendencies, they say, get out and fight and fight and fight. The weakest are killed; the strongest survive to propagate the race; and so the race improves.

That might have been true; possibly it was true, of primitive times. Two tribes went out to war. All the men joined in, weak and strong alike. It was hand-to-hand combat, with clubs or spears. In such fighting, of course, the weak and stupid went down, and the strong and clever survived.

But from the moment when man invented bows and arrows and other weapons, which killed at a distance, all that began to change. With the invention of gunpowder it changed still more; with the great improvement of artillery, it changed most of all. In that square of French soldiers stands at a crossroad. In that square is one fine young fellow, well brained, well muscled, capable of great things if his life be spared, capable also of being father to a strong generation. He is a general, a strategist, a tactician, a man who has barely passed the medical examiners. A German gunner five miles away gets the range from an aeroplane and drops a shell among these Frenchmen, killing half of them. "A cannon," as the Chinese Minister at Brussels gravely informed his colleagues, just before the German invasion, "has no eyes." The young genius is just as likely to be killed as the dolt—no more, no less. There is no "natural selection" in the front row now. Or, if there is, it is the wrong way. I take it for granted that, in a general way, the bravest are the best, physically and spiritually. Now, this is the bravest who lead the charges and attempt the daring feats, and, correspondingly, the loss is greatest among those bravest.

So much when the army gets to the line, but in the conscript countries, like France and Germany, there is a process of selection in picking the army by which the best—speaking in general terms—go out to die, while the weakest remain. The underbred, the undermuscled, the underbrained, the men twisted by hereditary deformity or debilitated by hereditary disease—they remain at home to train the breed. The rest, all the rest, go out to take chances.

There is still another hideous fact in this accumulation of hideous facts. As modern conscript armies are organized, it is the youngest men who sustain the heaviest loss—the men who are not yet fathers. And from the point of view of the race, that is, perhaps, the most melancholy fact of all.

All the able-bodied men of France between the ages of nineteen and forty-five are in the ranks. But in neither the French army nor the German do the older men take many chances with death. The fighting age, as E—, a British officer, once said to me, is the athletic age. As about that early period of life when the sprinter finds that he can no longer stand the pace, when the baseball player goes back to the minors, when the champion pugilist discovers that youth will be served, a man begins to deteriorate as a soldier. He has no longer that last ounce of physical force for a supreme effort; his physical flaws begin to tell under hardship; finally, he loses the reckless courage of youth. This is well understood by all military authorities. These European conscript armies are arranged in classes according to age, and the younger classes are the men who do most of the actual fighting. The men in their late thirties or their forties, the "territorial," guard the lines, garrison the towns, generally attend to the business of running up the supplies. When we come to gather the statistics of this war we shall find that an overwhelming majority of the dead were less than thirty years old, and probably that the majority were under twenty-five. Now, the territorial of forty or forty-five has usually given to the state as many children as he is going to give, while the man of twenty-five or under has usually given the state no children at all. It is a brutal fact of any race if the process were reversed, if the men more than forty years old had to endure the process of mortality and the men of twenty were spared.

The French are not publishing their losses, and estimates vary. I am pretty sure, though, that since the war began France has lost a half million men, killed or so badly mutilated that they may be counted out of the history of the race. The slightly wounded, or even such of the heavily wounded as can be made whole again, are another matter. This war, unfortunately, is going on. The best informed see no end to it for a long, long time—certainly not before next winter and probably not until far into 1916. Let it continue through next winter and the year following, and the "fighting months" to come, France must lose, at lowest estimate, as many more, or a million in all.

A Million Aristocrats Lost.

Now, this million, as I have tried to show, constitutes the real aristocracy of France on the male side. They were just coming into the flower of their usefulness both to their generation and to the coming race. A famous horse trainer said once: "Give us the human race to breed as we breed horses, and we would give you supermen in a century."

France and England, as I have said, understand thoroughly this new horror of war. Of Germany I cannot speak, not having been in Germany since early in the war. German public opinion has been "mobilized" as thoroughly as German men and German resources. The German people, to judge by their journals, are thinking what the government wants them to think. We have no line on the state of mind of the German people. But doleful thousands and thousands of Germans are at one with the French and British in their perception of what this war is doing to their blood and to the whole European stock. In a nation so intelligent as Germany it could not be otherwise.

FRENCH TRY ANARCHISTS

Paris, July 21.—Four anarchists were court-martialed to-day, charged with circulating seditious matter. The defendants were a Frenchman, thirty-six years old, named Prouvost, M. and Mme. Donnadieu and M. Hureau.

The defendants are alleged to have sent through the mails thousands of copies of three anti-militarist pamphlets accusing the government of deceiving the people, pleading for desertions from the army and urging peace at any price. M. Hureau, poet, sociologist, pseudo-scientist and mystic, is alleged to have been the ringleader.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.
Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Today and Tomorrow the Important
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Men's Shoes and Oxfords

\$6.50 to \$8.50 High and Low Shoes
are reduced to **\$4.85**

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are reduced to **\$3.95**

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in both the high and the low Shoes.

Fifth Floor.

TROOP TRAIN BLOWN UP IN COLMAR RAID

Results Frightful, Zurich
Reports—French Aeros
Attack Conflans.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Zurich, July 21. (Dispatch to "The London Daily Chronicle").—Travelers arriving here from Lower Alsace report that Monday's French air raid there did great damage to military works.

Several bombs were exploded on a crowded troop train entering Colmar from Strassburg, with frightful results. The goods depot also caught fire, but the flames soon were mastered. Satisfaction was expressed by civilians at the fact that the raiders refrained from bombarding the town itself.

Berlin, July 21.—The following announcement was issued to-day by the German Army Headquarters:

"A German aeroplane compelled a French aeroplane to descend near Bapaume. The aeroplane fell into our hands undamaged."

"Colmar was bombarded by an enemy aeroplane. Ten bombs fell on the houses and into the streets. One civilian was killed and a woman was injured."

**31 French Aeroplanes
Attack German Post**

Paris, July 21.—Thirty-one French aeroplanes yesterday bombarded the station of Conflans-en-Jarnisy, an important railway junction in the French province of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the Lorraine border, in the territory held by the Germans, according to an official report received to-day.

Three shells of 155 millimetres each and four of 90 millimetres fell directly on the station. The engine shed was struck by a 155-millimetre shell. Three German aeroplanes were put to flight by the scouting aeroplanes accompanying the French squadron, and one machine was compelled to land.

Two French aeroplanes yesterday afternoon bombed Colmar. One shell of 155 millimetres and four of 90 millimetres were dropped on the railroad tracks.

**WELSH MINERS
RETURN TO WORK**

Both Sides Promise Government
They Will Make Up for
Week of Idleness.

London, July 21.—In the South Wales coal mines to-night all shifts are working. Thousands of the miners returned to work on getting word that the strike had been settled.

Throughout the coal fields there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the settlement on the terms agreed on yesterday.

Both sides have promised the government to exert every effort to make up for the week of idleness.

David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, appeared in the conference hall in Cardiff after the decision had been reached and received an enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed the miners, expressing sincere joy that the men had decided to go back to work with him and his colleagues "to fight the common enemy."

"It is only gradually dawning on us how tremendous is the struggle in which we are engaged."

"The coal fields of France are now in the hands of the enemy. France depends upon you for coal."

"I want you to work, moreover, for the sake of the British navy. Fill its bunkers. It means an inviolate Britain, the existence of which makes it impossible for the Germans to despoil the Welsh coal fields as they have the coal fields of France."

Deny Kaiser Prophesied.

Berlin, July 21.—The statement attributed in foreign papers to Emperor William, that the war would end in October, is stamped by the "Tagblatt" as "a plain invention. The 'Tagblatt' says it has learned that competent official circles know nothing of such a declaration."

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For the Exposition, Mountains, Seashore, or Week-End Visit.

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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

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(TO-DAY) THURSDAY

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not
merchandise bought for sale purposes

Silk and Madras Shirts

Of silk and madras or madras in bright
or conservative stripes; French cuffs.

1.00 Heretofore \$1.50

Men's Crepe Shirts

Custom shirts of imported cotton crepe.

1.85 Heretofore \$3.00

Men's Silk Shirts

Of tub silk, light or dark grounds,
in a large variety of stripes and colorings.

2.50 Heretofore \$3.50

Men's Silk Shirts

Of heavy tub silk, light or dark grounds,
in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings.

3.50 Heretofore \$5.00

Silk Crepe Shirts

Of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine.

4.00 Heretofore \$6.00

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

Of finest quality satin striped silk crepe
and "Pussy Willow" taffeta silk.

6.00 Heretofore \$7.50 to \$9.00

Men's Silk Scarfs

Of silk crepe, foulards and heavy silk
in a large variety of colorings.

.55 Heretofore \$1.00

Men's Silk Scarfs

Of heavy imported silks in a large variety
of stripes, figures and combination colorings.

.85 Heretofore \$1.50 to \$2.50

Men's Silk and Madras Pajamas

Of silk and madras in a large variety
of stripes and plain colorings.

2.65 Heretofore \$3.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Semi-Annual Sale—TO-DAY

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not
merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Two, three and four button, soft roll front models, of hair-line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweeds or blue serge, many half silk lined (also Tuxedo Suits, gailoon bound collar and cuffs; sizes incomplete).

15.00

Heretofore \$21.50 to \$27.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

One, two, three or four button models, of the newest hair-line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed or blue serge; soft roll front; natural shoulders.

20.00

Heretofore \$30.00 to \$40.00

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